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URUGUAY, ARGENTINA ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION ON DAM

PY221235 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2058 GMT 21 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (NA)--The presidents of Argentina and Uruguay, Gen Jorge Rafael Videla and Aparicio Mendez, respectively, today signed the joint declaration of Salto Grande in which they stated that projects such as the binational hydroelectric dam which they dedicated today "are very significant landmarks on the path toward the achievement of the great objective of Latin American integration, which they are ready to seek with firmness and solidarity."

The document was signed at the Ayui Hotel in the city of Concordia, shortly after the ceremony, presided over by the two presidents, putting into operation the first of the 14 turbines of the binational hydroelectric dam. The chiefs of state reasserted the "significance of a rapid, harmonious and well-balanced economic development in the area of influence of the Uruguay River, which encompasses portions of Argentine and Uruguayan territories, and agreed to take decisive steps toward the achievement of this goal."

This agreement provided for "the implementation and encouragement of agro-industrial complementation on both sides of the Uruguay River, stimulating the installation of binational enterprises in both countries, especially the kind of industries which use mainly regional inputs, as is the case with wood-processing, canning and other industries."

The two parties also agreed to "step up river navigation as the most appropriate and economical means of transporting products toward large centers of consumption and exporting ports, promoting, at the same time, the establishment of shipbuilding industries and shipyards." They also decided to "further tourism, especially at the regional level," and to "facilitate highway and railroad traffic by creating the appropriate framework of services and facilities and the conditions necessary for the standardization of customs requirements."

In their joint declaration the two presidents provided a summary of the benefits which will result from the operation of Salto Grande, "a great, multipurpose project aimed at the physical integration of Latin America which strengthens and links the power systems of Argentina and Uruguay; a project which places an important source of energy at the service of the two nations at times of great continental and worldwide crisis; which opens navigation from and toward upper Uruguay, which links the railroad networks of the two River Plate nations; which decisively facilitates the best possible utilization of the region's natural resources; which is, in sum, a powerful encouragement for the development of Argentina and Uruguay, and of all River Plate countries in general, thus giving rise to the improvement of the standards of living of their peoples, while being a permanent and exemplary incentive for the improvement of cooperation among all the states of the region."

Videla and Mendez reaffirmed in the joint declaration the main points of other declarations which they signed on 18 September 1976 in Gualeguaychu, on 30 June 1977 in Montevideo, and on 5 November 1977 in Buenos Aires, and "viewed with satisfaction the positive joint achievements of the last few years, especially the installation of the Administrative Commission of the Uruguay River." The chiefs of state emphasized the significance of the IDB's financial contribution to the project, as well as those of public and private enterprises of the supplying countries.

Since the first of the 14 turbines of the dam was dedicated today, and taking into consideration that the second turbine is about to go into operation, while the third is in the final stage of assembly, the two presidents reaffirmed "their firm desire to conclude the construction of Salto Grande within the established schedule."

After especially acknowledging "the intelligent, joint and effective efforts made by the Salto Grande Joint Technical Commission," the presidents expressed "their total conviction that the policy of close and continuing cooperation between Argentina and Uruguay epitomized supreme common interests and the deep-rooted feelings of the two peoples."

LA PRENSA SCORES REGIME'S IDENTIFICATION WITH THIRD WORLD

PY261317 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Jun 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "The Argentine-Peruvian Declaration"]

[Text] The recent visit paid to our country by the Peruvian president was a truly fraternal action. It is always significant to pay tribute to our liberator, Jose de San Martin, who completed and strengthened his campaign to liberate America in Lima.

As usual, the two presidents signed a joint declaration before the departure of the Peruvian guest. The communique rhetorically emphasizes the close relations existing between the republics of Argentina and Peru, whose historical roots we have recalled. The document stresses, along with this historical background, "the shared interests and agreements throughout a vast range of problems of a regional hemispherical or world nature." This declaration goes beyond mere protocol. It emphatically states and outlines an international policy which is different from traditional Argentine policy. For this reason, we have rejected it on several occasions.

In principle, one could subscribe to our identification with the ideals which inspired the creation of the United Nations as outlined in its charter. This, however, should not imply supporting every action, especially those of a political nature, carried out by the United Nations, which has not always acted with prudence.

In the document we are examining, Argentina turns its back not only on its tradition, but on its economic reality as a "developing country." As such, Argentina needs the cooperation of the "industrialized countries" to attain "a new and more equitable international order." The document does not spell out the significiance and the scope of that "new order." It has resorted to a dangerous phrasing because it is ambiguous and thus undeserving of praise. More disconcerting yet is the unmincing reaffirmation of the Argentine militancy in the "nonalined" movement. It is wrong to proclaim that the country should reinforce its "negotiating capacity" through joint action with other countries, which are mostly alien to our origins and our life style, "to secure recognition of its just rights by the industrialized countries." The document also says that the "nonalined" movement should engage in a "fruitful dialog among equals;" that "Latin America has its own common interests, which are in turn solidary with the developing countries." Thus Argentina is identified and is made internationally solidary with Cuba, with small states of African archipelagoes, and with racial groups in the Middle East. We cannot see in which way that collective "dialog" can be "fruitful" with partners who are so far away and so different from us in origin, culture and life style.

The confusion of the two presidents in this regard is serious. That their conception is not clear can be told by the answer given by the Peruvian president to a journalist's question. Asked if he had established with his Argentine counterpart "concrete" positions looking forward to the "nonalined" countries meeting to be held in Havana, General Morales Bermudez gave this answer: "The essential point is to have a common position on summit nonalinement" and "nonalinement is all that is contrary to a bloc policy." Leaving aside the fact that the nonalined states act as a bloc in the United Nations, we could ask what does "all that is contrary" mean?

The reference to Latin American integration does not elicit enthusiasm either, and even less through the Cartagena Treaty or Andean Pact which is substantially unrelated to us, and in addition to restricting the sovereignty of its members, it has not achieved any success. Another assertion which should have been analyzed more closely is the statement that the national interests are convergent with the advances of the new Law of the Sea." This is not so: In the Third Law of the Sea Conference promoted by the United Nations, with its inconclusive sessions which have been dragging since 1975, the inland "nonalined" countries have been striving to secure a share of the live and mineral resources lying on the continental shelves of nations with seacoasts. For Argentina, this means to admit Paraguay and Bolivia into its territorial waters. Nothing else need be said to justify its total rejection on the ground that this is contrary to the national interest.

The same observation is warranted in relation to the adherence to the principle of extrajurisdictional sea bottoms, which stands for their exploitation under the control of an international organization for the benefit of all states, implying the acceptance of an international community law with the virtual relinquishment of our sovereignty. The question should be asked: Can this be reconciled with the zeal with which we defend, certainly with enough reason, the integrity of our Atlantic Coast?

The Argentine-Peruvian document incomprehensibly clings to the mistakes of the most recent Argentine Government, which characterized itself by demagogy and departure from our best diplomatic traditions. Although the binding power of this document is quite relative, it represents a dangerous precedent which calls for an immediate and definite clarification from our government officials.

DENIAL OF TIMERMAN'S HABEAS CORPUS PETITION LAMENTED

PY261212 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jun 79 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "A Questionable Ruling"]

[Excerpts] The First Federal Court of Appeals has handed down a decision rejecting the habeas corpus petition submitted in favor of journalist Jacobo Timerman, former director of the newspaper LA OPINION. At the same time it refused the request to declare unconstitutional Resolution No 6 of the military junta. This decision confirmed the one which the judge handling the case had handed down.

All in all, if Jacob Timerman is charged--as was stated when he was detained--with complicity in economic crimes of the Graiver group, or better said, and as is implied in the decision we are commenting on, with the defense of subversion, we are faced with two crimes covered under our repressive legislation. If this were really so, there is cause for his legally being tried, without any other procedure, by the appropriate judge, although it must not be forgotten that he was also acquitted by a military court. On the other hand, should the court's decision prevail, a detention which violates constitutional rights and guarantees would be extended indefinitely and an eventual responsibility for commiting acts punishable by the law would remain unexplained.

INTERVIEW WITH FORMER SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ALTAMIRANO

PY270027 Santiago Chile HOY in Spanish 20-26 Jun 79 pp 22, 23, 25 PY

[By Marcela Otero]

[Text] Panama City--He published a book and wrote about 2,000 pages including documents, reports and messages. He met with the most important leaders and governors of the world, with the exception of President Carter, and went to 50 countries which he did not even get to know because he lives "burdened with meetings and the task of coordinating the solidarity work with the Chilean people."

HOY had an exclusive interview which lasted for more than 2 hours with Carlos Altamirano Orrego, and it was not an easy job to select the opinions of the former Socialist senator--who is considered a bete noire by his detractors--about a variety of subjects expressed with complete frankness.

With more white hair and catarrh than 5 years ago, the former prominent leader of the "hardline" policy of the Socialist Party [PS] today demands the "softline" policy; he demands the "uniqueness" of the Chilean PS and accuses some of his former leadership comrades of being "Stalinist, orthodox and sectarian."

He has been expelled from the party by his opponents, led by Clodomiro Almeyda. But he remains the secretary general of what he believes to be "the true PS of Chile," which, he said, includes up to 70 percent of the active members who live in exile and no less than 50 percent throughout Chile, "for the time being."

Outside Chile the strife-ridden division is aired through extensive statements, letters and documents which circulate from hand to hand among socialists and sectors of politicized Chileans. Altamirano repeated his conviction to HOY that the division has strongly damaged the image of the party and that it was "a free gift to Pinochet."

"He is our enemy. No socialist, no matter how wrong he may be, is an enemy. Therefore, I will continue to work with determination for the unity of all socialists. I have proposed that the legitimate authorities and political policy of our party be chosen at a democratic congress."

As he pointed out, this division came as a consequence of a long process of viewing the party and its leadership role in Chile from two different positions. "Almeyda's followers," he adds, "with a sectarian and dogmatic interpretation of Marxism, inevitably reduce the political space socialism should occupy."

Regarding his behavior, he denied personal motives. "I have offered my resignation as secretary general time and again," and he recalled that it is already 4 years since he suggested that "the total leadership of the PS should reside in Chile," including the person who occupies the post he held since 1971 when he was elected by the general congress in La Serena.

The undercurrents which divided the PS also affect other parties of the UP. Altamirano believes that this crisis, up to a certain point, reflects what is afflicting the left wing. In his opinion the UP runs the serious risk of breaking up as a consequence of the socialist division and its backlash.

He states that to date this alliance has not been able to shape a new and different alternative "which will stimulate the Chilean people," nor has it drafted "a strategy for overthrowing the dictatorship." Moreover, "its unity" abroad "is fundamentally based on avoiding debate and ideologic confrontation. So far it does not offer an active program or real political guidance."

From this point of view, the situation has matured and "there is a generalized desire to make a great effort to bring qualitative changes within the UP today. This is the only way to offer Chile an alternative to fascism and to the one offered by the Christian Democrats themselves."

[Question] What are the fundamental characteristics of the renewed UP program:

[Answer] The program we formulated by the end of 1969 is nothing like the one we must present to Chile now, 10 years later. The UP and our party have to review their thinking about Chile in accordance with Chile's present-day reality.

The UP victory was insured "by the venerable civilian, democratic and innovative tradition of our nation. Pinochet, on the contrary, turns his back on that history and separates the country from the libertarian and cultural tradition which had secured for Chile a unique presence in the world.

As a consequence of this fact--the existence of a regime which has held power for more than 5 years and has strongly influenced th way of thinking and the values of the Chilean people--we owe it to our country t me up with a new historic project of social transformation and intellectual and m al renewal.

According to Altamirano, no party has yet been able to muster mass opposition to the military regime. No party has yet been able to offer a plan capable of galvanizing the Chilean people's determination to struggle.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the main opposition force in the country?

[Answer] The working class, its unions and the progressive sectors of the Catholic Church.

[Question] And what about the PDC?

[Answer] Neither the PDC nor any other party has been able to marshal and mobilize the mass of our people. The fact is that the PDC has, and has had, a broader margin of freedom than the leftist parties. So the PDC stands out bigger. But without pretending to be the only one who knows the truth, I say that the PDC is acting at a level above the structures.

[Question] What alliance plan do you advocate for your party?

[Answer] Fundamentally, in the first place, the question is to build our own strength as a party and as a national coalition--a popular and democratic coalition aimed at building up socialism. Apart from any dogmatic interpretation and any penchant to be in the "vanguard," I believe that the PS is the force in the best position to catalyze a homogeneous and broad alliance to basically express the interests of the working class without disregarding the deep aspirations of the whole Chilean nation.

Consequently, in this policy of alliances, we lean toward the rebuilding of our "own strength" **first.** We have to have the necessary capacity to absorb into this historic process powered by socialism the Christians and the progressive lay sectors which, without being Marxist, have the same conviction as to the urgency for a social change, the need for justice and dignity, the search for new forms of human coexistence based on new relationships of production, and new ethical values and ideals.

[Question] Would you accept an alliance with the PDC?

[Answer] The formation of this "bloc for socialism" should not be thought of as antagonistic to the PDC and its plans, as unfortunately happened in the past through faults on both sides. However, I personally believe that at this moment an alliance based on agreements struck at the leadership level would appear as an opportunistic alliance, as an expression of petty politics. There is an important area of common interest with the PDC, but the solution to the serious crisis of the Chilean nation should emerge from the creation of a broad collective and popular will determined to find new and original answers, leaving behind traditional methods and worn out political habits.

[Question] What is your opinion about Frei?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, Frei today plays a positive role since he has opted for democratic reconstruction and clearly antidictatorial positions. Unfortunately, Frei in the past failed to understand that disregarding circumstantial mistakes it made, the Allende government had an innovative character and tried to transform centuries-old and anachronistic structures, offering a new, original, just and appealing plan for a new life for the large majority of Chileans, leaving out only a small group who monopolize wealth and unjust privileges.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS DEPART -- Gen Luis Cabrera Sevilla, the ambassador from Ecuador, and Luis Arroyo Aznar, the ambassador from Spain, bade farewell yesterday to President Pinochet in separate meetings held at the Diego Portales Building. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Jun 79 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES OUTCOME OF OAS MEETING

PA262014 Paris AFP in Spanish 1656 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 26 Jun (AFP)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Jose Ayala Lasso said here today that the OAS resolution demanding that Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza resign to establish a democratic government is historic. The Ecuadorean foreign minister returned to Quito after participating in the Andean foreign ministers meeting in Caracas and later the OAS consultative meeting in Washington.

Ayala said the Latin American position in the OAS meeting was a victory. He also highlighted the role played by the Andean group foreign ministers, who asked the Nicaraguan Government to resign as a positive step toward solving the crisis experienced by that Central American people. Ayala emphasized that the Andean group has given clear evidence of its future projections, not only in the economic field, but also in political affairs.

Regarding the Nicaraguan chief of state's reaction of not taking the OAS resolution very seriously, the Ecuadorean foreign minister said that President Somoza could hardly have said publicly that he would obey. He could not be expected to say: Since the OAS has so decided it, I am leaving; the foreign minister added. However, he pointed out that the OAS decision is having a considerable political effect and will have even more in time.

Ayala said that there has been no attempt to expel Nicaragua from the OAS, nor is there any chance this will be done as this is not contemplated in any of the inter-American instruments. He emphasized that the regional organization will not try to expel that Central American country but, rather, to resolve the dramatic problem its people are experiencing. He noted that an objective evaluation of the case should lead us to adopt measures so the Republic of Nicaragua can later enjoy, after the expected change of regime, an atmosphere of peace, liberty and justice under full democracy.

TORRIJOS REPORTEDLY WILL VISIT ON 28 JUNE FOR VACATION

PA261926 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] It has been learned unofficially that Panama's strongman, Gen Omar Torrijos, will come to Ecuador on 28 June to go to the Galapagos Archipelago for a brief vacation. It was reported that Torrijos will arrive aboard his private plane together with a small entourage and that he will go to the enchanted islands aboard the school ship Guayas.

BRIEFS

MINISTER TO POLAND--Education and Culture [as heard] Minister Gen Fernando Dobronsky will leave for Poland on Saturday to sign an agreement on the protection of historic sites. Poland has restoration wxperts who will come to Ecuador to provide assistance in these activities and Ecuadoreans will also go to Poland for training. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA]

NEW CANTON FOUNDED--The military government has issued a supreme decree creating Lago Agrio Canton in eastern Napo Province after the internal demarcation committee rendered a favorable report to that effect. The canton capital will be the town of Nueva Loja. The political administrative jurisdiction of the canton will cover Nueva Loja urban parish and the rural parishes of Santa Cecilia, (Dureno) and General (Farfan). [Text] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA]

DETAINED ATTORNEY'S COLLEAGUE GOES INTO HIDING

PY211550 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 21 Jun 79 p 17 PY

[Text] Attorney Ruben Dario Veron, interviewed yesterday by HOY in his car, remarked that he is being sought by personnel of the Police Investigations Department and, therefore, "I have to hide in order to avoid political reprisals such as those which occurred last night. Meanwhile, I am confident and I am not going to seek asylum in any embassy because I have complete faith in General Stroessner and the armed forces, who are the trustees of Paraguayan nationalism."

According to Veron, the causes of recent events "originated from the question of the construction of sewers in Fernando de la Mora in which we won over Hidrosil [the construction firm] in the defense of the interests of the population. Alfonso Colman [senator and Colorado ward chairman in Fernando de la Mora] said on several occasions that he would carry out reprisals against the neighbors and against us, the legal team. In view of these threats, Melgarejo's team and his friends decided to set up residence in Fernando de la Mora in order to fight against Colman's election [as ward chairman] and to consolidate the people's victory over Hidrosil whose work, according to Colman, would continue if Colman were reelected.

Mistreatment of Melgarejo Denied

PY211830 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Jun 79 p 15 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro yesterday stated: "I categorically reject the rumor that Dr Mario Melgarejo has been hospitalized at the police clinic. He is being held at Police Investigations Department and will be sent to Tacumbu prison." He added: "Melgarejo was not touched by anyone and is under detention at the Investigations Department. When the judge orders, he will be sent to the national penitentiary of Tacumbu, at the disposal of the sixth instance criminal judge."

Asked about the violence applied to detain Melgarejo, the minister stated: "I cannot talk about the procedure of the detention because I have no jurisdiction over it." How is it possible that Melgarejo was detained on Tuesday night while the judge in charge signed the order of arrest only yesterday morning?

"Well, the police has the obligation of detaining the accused as soon as his records are sent to the ordinary court, and that must be the reason for proceeding in this manner." Minister Montanaro added: "I also want you to write this: I hope Ambassador White had visited Melgarejo's wife as he visited the wife of Laino when he was detained." (Melgarejo is single)

Attorney Transferred to Penitentiary

PY230134 Asuncion Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Mario Milciades Melgarejo was transferred today at 1715 to the national penitentiary. This report was confirmed by telephone by officials of the penitentiary at the request from this radio station. Melgarejo's father, who was asked to confirm the report, said he still does not know about the transfer. He recalled that he talked on the telephone this morning with Celso Castillo, who was also arrested. Melgarejo's secretary was released at noon today. Therefore, as Castillo and the secretary have been released, Melgarejo is the only one left under arrest at the disposal of justice. The judge must now set a date for Melgarejo's hearing in the summary court on police charges of alleged subversive activities.

Detainees Reportedly Well

PY221318 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 22 Jun 79 p 10 PY

[Text] Yesterday we asked the Police Investigations Department about the situation of detainees Celso Castillo Gamarra and Victoriana Damian Bernal. They could not tell us much about them, but they told us that lawyer Melgarejo would be transferred today to the national Tacumbu Penitentiary. Regarding Celso Castillo Gamarra and Victoriana Damian Bernal, it was learned that their situation could be cleared within the next few hours and that they could even be released. Meanwhile, a person who had seen the detainees told us that they were not mistreated and are well.

As far as lawyer Castillo Gamarra is concerned, Mrs Mercedes de Corbetta, a widow who is a very close friend of Castillo Gamarra said that she had come to the Investigations Department and that Castillo Gamarra was indeed detained there, and that she was told that he is well. She also indicated that yesterday she could not see the detainee because she was told it was no longer possible because visiting hours had expired, but that it will be possible today at the regular visiting hours. She also said that at all times she was treated courteously and with respect by the police officers.

Bar Association Expresses Concern

PY221342 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Jun 79 p 13 PY

[Text] The Paraguyan Bar Association yesterday expressed its "concern and displeasure" to the Interior Ministry over the arrest of Dr Mario Milciades Melgarejo and for the manner in which the arrest was made. Dr Silvio Rios, president of the bar association, and Dr Jorge Castillo, vice president, yesterday asked for a meeting with the interior minister, but they were received by Undersecretary Miguel Angel Bestard.

Both Rios and Castillo, after expressing the "concern and displeasure" of the bar association, asked if they could see Melgarejo to offer him defense through the association's legal rights department [Departamento de Fueros del Colegio] which is led by Dr Hernan Diaz Perez.

Bestard answered that it would be difficult to see Melgarejo now, although he did not explain the reasons for the difficulty. Nevertheless, the undersecretary promised that they would be able to see Melgarejo once he is transferred to the national prison. Bestard also did not explain when Melgarejo will be transferred to the prison. The undersecretary also promised to extend to the interior minister the position of the bar association, and with that he concluded the meeting which took place at 0900.

Illegal Arrest Procedure Charged

PY211907 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Jun 79 p 14 PY

[Editorial: "An Arbitrary Procedure Which Harms the Country"]

[Text] The communique released by the Investigations Department, which we publish on the opposite page, says that the detention of lawyer Mario Melgarejo was carried out in accordance with all legal procedures and by personnel who duly identified themselves. The "unnecessary scandal" which took place on the occasion, it adds, was caused by Melgarejo himself "to attract public attention."

The communique further bases the detention on Article 59 of the Constitution which says that "the detention of persons, except in cases in which they are caught committing the crime, may only take place as a result of a written order by the proper authority," so it is to be assumed that for the detention in question there was--or should have been--an order issued by a first instance criminal judge, issued on the basis of an accusation or complaint. As far as we know, however, the order was not signed until yesterday.

The official report by the Investigation Department regarding the manner in which Melgarejo's detention took place differs substantially from the reports obtained by this paper at the site of the event itself. On the other hand, it can be seen that the police report has several weak points and lacks details which should have been offered to the citizens, such as the reason for the unusual hour of the detention, the use of a car with a foreign number plate--as if the investigations police does not have cars with number plates of the institution which identify them and imposes respect for them--and the detention of a woman employed at the lawyer's office which took place inside that office. The arrest of a person, ordered by a competent judge, cannot--or should not--ever imply the detention also of his employee or the raiding of the private office of the detained person, particularly if the detention takes place in the street.

It is also remarkable that "nothing was known about them" at the capital police department or even at the Investigations Department; at least nothing was reported about them to the press which is usually done--or should be done--when operations are carried out in accordance with legal rules. Police authority does not exist for its own purpose. It originates from the law and should always be based on the law. Moreover, the activities of the police should always be based not only on the rules of the law, but also on other fundmental values of human nature. This is very clearly said in Article 2 of Law No 309, the Police Organization Law, which stipulates: "The police shall exercise their activities according to the rules of the law and with respect for human personality and its inalienable rights."

There is not and there cannot be any reason or interest which can reduce the need for a strict compliance with the rule just quoted. Unfortunately, in this country there are and there have been frequent charges of arbitrary, illegal and inhuman procedures. Such cases should be reported and, above all, they should end once and for all, because it is obvious that they do not favor justice or the legally constituted authority itself. On the contrary, they withhold the former and harm public power as well as the country itself. They may lead to individual submissions--at the cost of resentment and hatred--but they certainly revolt both sensibility and human intelligence.

Student Meeting Prevented

PY222349 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2305 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Here is a report from (Alberto Ayala) in our mobile unit. Our mobil unit is now at the National University Law School. The doors have been closed and no one knows why, and there are about 2,000 students gathered around the building, a very large group. The police in the area have very politely asked the students to leave the area.

It should be recalled that the law students had called for a special assembly tonight in the law school building here. Since the doors of the building are closed and they cannot get inside, they are gathering in the nearby restaurants, near the Riojana store, and are covering the sidewalks in very large groups. But the policemen--there are also many of them--are asking them to leave, to go home, that the assembly will not be held tonight. It should be recalled that the special assembly called by the law school student body was for the purpose of discussing the arrest of Mario Milciades Melgarejo. This is all I can report for now.

Police Ask Students To Disperse

PY232352 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Here is another report from the mobile unit: The students are now beginning to leave the area near the law school at the request of the police. At first the students did not want to leave as they insisted on holding their assembly tonight. But now they are accepting the policemen's request, with some minor scuffles, and they are leaving. The students have been here since 1700, but the building was already closed and has not been open all afternoon, the students said. Some students said they will hold their assembly at some other time after the school opens again. They said they will hold the assembly. The subject they wanted to discuss today was the closure of the two newspapers and the way in which Mario Milciades Melgarejo was arrested.

My colleague (Acuna) also has a few words: In another part of the city, in Independencia Park, another group of students are gathering and the police are also asking them to disperse. We repeat that there are practically no students in front of the law school building now. A small group of students is gathering at Independencia Park, but this is also being dispersed at the request of the police. We should make it very clear that the police have very politely asked the students to leave the area and to go home, since the assembly will not be held. The police are acting very correctly and they are accompanying the students, asking them to leave.

MONTANARO SAYS HE WILL MEET DIRECTORS OF SUSPENDED PAPERS

PY211833 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Jun 79 p 15 PY

[Excerpts] "When they ask for a meeting, I will receive the directors of LA TRIBUNA and ULTIMA HORA to discuss resolution No 435 which has suspended their publications for 30 days, said Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro in answer to a question in this regard. "So far, neither Dr Oscar Paciello of LA TRIBUNA nor Demetrio Rojas of ULTIMA HORA have asked for a meeting; when they do so they will be recieved and we will be able to discuss the punishment imposed on those newspapers," the minister added.

Montanaro later said that his ministry is studying the request for reconsideration presented by Paciello and Rojas. Asked about the result of that study, the minister said: "I cannot tell you in advance what will be the result because it would involve a prejudgement, but I can tell you that we are studying both requests. We might have more information on this study within the next few days," Montanaro concluded. The human rights defense commission in Paraguay has also released a statement in which they denounce as an attack on human rights the suspension for 30 days of the local newspapers LA TRIBUNA and ULTIMA HORA, based on principles which lack legal validity and violate clear constitutional dispositions and especially Article 11 of the national constitution."

PARTIES CRITICIZE COUNTRY'S VOTE AT OAS

PY262152 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Jun 79 p 9 PY

[Text] The Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] yesterday released separate communiques criticizing the Paraguayan vote on Nicaragua during the recent 17th meeting of OAS foreign ministers. The PLRA is in favor of adhering to the stand taken by the governments of the 17 countries which voted for the OAS resolution calling for Gen Anastasio Somoza's immediate and final resignation. It also states that it has "charged the highest party leaders to visit each of the diplomatic representatives resident in Asuncion of the Andean Pact member countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) to tell them of the PLRA's deepest and most sincere sympathy for the firmly principled and unprecedented stand they took in the face of the drama of the Nicaraguan people." The document also says that the peoples and representative governments of the hemisphere may feel certain that the free and democratic men of Paraguay also voted for Anastasio Somoza's "immediate and final" resignation. The statement says that Mario Lopez Escobar, Paraguayan ambassador to the OAS, was once appointed Nicaraguan honorary consul [to Paraguay] and that Lopez Escobar's vote for Somoza "does not in the least reflect the feelings of the large majority of the Paraguayan people, who are always in solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom in any corner of the world."

The PDC communique regrets that the Paraguayan representative to the OAS should have cast the only vote (apart from Nicaragua) against the resolution which carried two-thirds of the meeting. The document maintains "that the cause of the armed struggle in Nicaragua can only be blamed on the inhuman conduct of General Somoza's dictatorial and oligarchical regime."

The PDC also says that the Paraguayan representative's vote goes against the "long-suffering and heroic Nicaraguan people," adding that the vote might lead the Paraguayan Government into isolation and also cause international public opinion to make comparisons between the two governments. It further stresses that "the Paraguayan representative's vote for Somoza, who heads a genocidal regime which, in its desperation, is razing whole towns and cities, massacring thousands of innocent human beings, in another gesture favorable to the cause of international communism, which takes advantage of such mistakes (whether committed wittingly or unwittingly) to appear as the only defenders of the people; whereas on the contrary, in the Christian Democratic opinion, both communists and fascists represent a totalitarian ideology which crushes human dignity, denies freedom and distorts justice for the benfit of an oligarchy that worships the idols of money, pleasure and power," the document concludes.

NOGUES REITERATES ST D ON YACYRETA LAYOUT

PY261425 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 26 Jun 79 p 8 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues said yesterday that he does not intend to send a mission to Argentina to continue negotiations toward finding a solution of the Paraguayan-Argentine disagreement over the layout of the hydroelectric dam the two countries plan to build in the Parana River. In his talk with the newsmen accredited to the Foreign Ministry, Nogues confirmed the position of the Paraguayan Government to continue the talks and its intention to resume them at any time in order to reach an agreement to reduce the extension of Paraguayan land to be flooded by the dam. When referring to the Paraguayan position, on which a full report was given some time ago, the Paraguayan Foreign minister said that the project will not suffer any interruption whatsoever if layout II-A is adopted.

FOREIGN MINISTER APPROVES OAS ACTION ON NICARAGUA

PA270219 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1950 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya at airport in Lima on his return from OAS meeting--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Welcome, Mr Minister. We would like to hear your comments about this important OAS meeting. How would you describe it and what could be the immediate benefits for peace in Nicaragua?

[Answer] I believe the OAS has taken an important step in considering the extremely delicate and critical situation in Nicaragua. We all know the situation there is unbearable and that the crisis is becoming more acute and the horrible bloodshed continues. What the OAS has done is to consider the more realistic options in a difficult situation. We have to achieve several things: To try to really cooperate in the search for peace and, at the same time, avoid the OAS participation from resulting in intervention in Nicaraguan affairs by means of an inter-American military action.

We, the Andean countries, have played a leading role in this respect based, as you know, on the agreement reached by the Andean presidents in Cartagena to deal with the Nicaraguan situation. Starting from this, we took a series of steps to create an international climate, especially in Latin America, with great dynamism and creativity toward the Nicaraguan problem. This has climaxed with the OAS meeting. The Andean countries were the main promoters of the resolution the OAS approved. We believe its text prevents the inter-American system from following an interventionists policy, which would have been completely unadvisable. At the same time it presents a completely reasonable outline of how to channel the Nicaraguan problem toward peace.

From this point of view I believe it is a very important step for the Latin American countries. They maintained a very firm and coherent stand, especially the sponsors of the resolution. It is significant that the United States, which had a different resolution, was compelled to set it aside and to find a way to support the resolution promoted by the Andean and other Latin American countries. So it is important that the United States saw what Latin American wants for itself and that, in a way, it had to support it. All this gives this OAS meeting a historical value.

The Nicaraguan problem is based on the decision of the Nicaraguans themselves. We are confident the Nicaraguans will arrive at a decision that will bring peace in the shortest possible time. We trust General Somoza's regime will abandon the attempt to continue governing the country after the OAS has very clearly said that it must be immediately and urgently replaced and that this is fundamental for the establishment of peace in Nicaragua.

[Question] What will the OAS do now that Anastasio Somoza has emphatically rejected the OAS agreement and described it as communist?

[Answer] This is a very common and ambiguous word. When a dictator like Somoza clings to power, as he does, one of the few resources left to him is, surely, to use this type of adjective to defend himself, or to believe he can defend himself. The truth is that the OAS, for the reasons I mentioned, has abided by the non-intervention principle in the Nicaraguan problem. It cannot do it and should not do it. What has been maintained is precisely this: The inter-American system will not interfere militarily nor, at this time, by means of any mediating commissions. There is no mediation possible in the internal problems of a state. It is a matter of the member countries influencing or making efforts that may, in some manner, facilitate a solution to the problem. It is not a matter of participation or intervention by other countries of this continent.

It is a matter of suggesting action to the parties so that, by this type of initiative, they can find a solution. However, we believe any solution must be based on an immediate end to the Somoza regime.

[Question] Meanwhile, Mr Minister, we are watching the spectacle of genocide by Somoza. With all the forces at his command he continues bombing the cities. We have just read in the latest cables that he is bombing cities without thought for children, old people or civilians.

[Answer] This is why he has been severely condemned. What other countries can do in this case is to condemn and indicate a plan of action, as has been done. The American countries cannot send armed forces to try to halt the genocide, although this is what we are trying to do by other means. We believe that the Nicaraguan people can stop this massacre.

[Question] Is it possible that Peru will follow Ecuador's example and break with the Somoza regime and that if he is isolated it would help solve the Nicaraguan problem?

[Answer] I believe that in this respect each country has its own concept of what it should do in these cases. However, evidently with the recources available, a break in relations is a possibility. We shall study this possibility just as other countries are doing.

[Question] Mr Minister, will the Andean countries remain in permanent contact?

[Answer] Yes, because the Andean countries have agreed to keep in touch and discuss the Nicaraguan problem as long as it exists in its present form.

[Question] What about the rest of the Peruvians still in Nicaragua? How will they be helped?

[Answer] We have already brought a group of Peruvians home. I believe very few remain in Nicaragua. They do not want to leave. I imagine they have other problems and want to stay in that country. However, we are always ready to help those who want to leave.

Diplomatic Break With Somoza

PA270356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0340 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 26 Jun (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry reported here tonight that Peru has decided to end diplomatic relations with Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime. An official communique says the decision was adopted in complete accord with the revolutionary government of the armed forces and interpreting the support of the Peruvian people for the Nicaraguan people. The communique adds that the decision has been reported to all the Andean Pact nations, within the spirit of permanent consultations agreed upon by the presidents of the Andean Pact's member nations--Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. These consultations refer to the adoption of joint or individual decision the Andean nations may deem advisable to insure peace, justice and liberty in Nicaragua.

FOREIGN SECRETARY: PRESENCE OF SHAH NO THREAT

PA261253 Paris AFP in English 0659 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, June 25 (AFP)--The presence in Mexico of the ousted shah of Iran does not endanger Mexico's stability, Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda said today. The minister was referring to incidents that might (?result) from the possible presence of armed groups trying to assassinate the shah. As to a request for extradition of the shah to Iran, he noted that Mexico and Iran have no extradition agreement. Mr Castaneda also said that diplomatic relations with Iran "can be defined as normal." Separately, Federal Police Chief Raul Mendiolea said that if international terrorist Ilich Ramirez Sanchez ("Carlos") is sent to Mexico to kill the shah, "we will catch him." There have been reports here that Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkhali has been in contact with "Carlos" about conditions for assassination of the shah.

Helicopter Attack Foiled

PA271244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Cuernavaca, Mexico, 26 Jun (AFP)--There was a foiled attack on the former shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, from a helicopter today, EL DIARIO DE MEXICO's afternoon edition has reported. Citing reports by several bodyguards who were guarding the former Iranian monarch on his estate in this city, the newspaper reports that an unregistered helicopter of [words indistinct] color with blue stripes overflew and opened fire on the house, but the guards' fire drove it away. However, official sources remain silent regarding anything related to the tourist, whom the Ayatollahs in his country want dead, and so nothing was verified. Also, there is no trace of Venezuelan Illich Ramirez Sanchez, Carlos, whose picture has been distributed to all police and customs stations in Mexico. According to Tehran sources, he has been tasked with killing the former monarch.

OFFICIAL SEES RELATIONS WITH U.S. ON EQUAL BASIS

PA261635 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Juan (Jodet de Ologui), Mexican deputy secretary of foreign relations, has said that for the first time Mexico is in a position to talk to the United States on an equal basis. He predicted that in the next meeting between Presidents Lopez Portillo and Carter the foundations will be laid to solve such grave common problems as illegal immigration and restrictions on Mexican exports.

OIL FROM OFFSHORE WELL REACHES VERACRUZ, TAMPICO

PA262253 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2047 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Jun (EFE)--Some oil from the spill at the Ixtoc 1 well in the Gulf of Campeche reached the coast at Veracruz and Tampico today. The slicks were located by the office of studies of the national territory. It is belived they will reach Galveston, Texas, in about 2 weeks, according to researchers from the Center of Sea Sciences at the National University. Representatives of PEMEX say the currents in the area are hindering efforts to control the well, where 30,000 barrels of oil have been escaping daily since early in the month.

The main oil slick so far is 13 km wide and 130 km long. PEMEX' efforts to control it have only managed to dilute the slick in certain areas, while the currents are causing it to spread. PEMEX managed to close the well's safety valves, but a fissure in the seabed Sunday thwarted the operation, which is now being repeated. Ixtoc 1 was damaged on Sunday, 3 June, when it began to burn. It is located off Ciudad del Carmen, 1,300 km southeast of the capital.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT ASKS MORE CONTROL OF DOMESTIC FLIGHTS

PA261358 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The airplane carrying arms that landed in El Salvador was on a test flight. The problem facing Costa Rican authorities is that there is no control over the destination of local flights. President Carazo, asked about the statements by two Costa Rican pilots who were arrested in El Salvador, said that more control must be exercized so that local flights do not become international flights. Apparently the plane was on a test flight and left the country without any government control over it, President Carazo said.

The incident will not affect the crisis with Nicaragua. That kind of thing cannot aggravate the situation between Costa Rica and Nicaragua because it is one of those situations over which there is no control. We are acting within the framework of the agreement adopted by the OAS last week. On possible attacks or threats by Somoza against Costa Rica, President Carazo said that Somoza thinks he can do what he wants but that statements have to be considered keeping in mind the person makeing them.

CORRESPONDENT TERMS NORTHERN BORDER QUIET

PA270236 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Special report by Carmen Phl from the northern front]

[Text] The area remains calm. As we reported at noon, the National Guard has continued to besiege Sandinist positions in Sapoa and the eastern hills. This afternoon a C-133 airplane and a helicopter strafed those positions. In addition, several mortars rounds were fired. From the northern front, this harassment of the Sandinist positions in the eastern hills and Sapoa by the National Guard could be heard clearly. In addition, it was learned that the Sandinist Front may take over the town of La Virgen in the next few hours after the Sandinists take a cannon which the National Guard has placed on a nearby hill. We repeat that the northern border remains calm and the rebel forces of the Sandinist National Liberation Front could take the town of La Virgen in the next few hours.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT TO WORK WITH GUATEMALA, HONDURAS TO HALT ARMS FLOW TO FSLN

PA270251 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador--The Central American governments will control the entry of weapons into Nicaragua. Three Central American governments are coordinating steps to halt the flow of weapons to the Sandinist forces fighting in Nicaragua. According to well-informed sources, government officials will control the many landing fields in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

The measure being coordinated in the three countries was agreed on after the supply routes for the Sandinist guerrillas had been discovered. The Salvadoran Defense Ministry reports that a light plane carrying 4,000 lbs of ammunition and a cannon for the Sandinist forces was compelled to land in Salvadoran territory at El Tamarindo airfield, in eastern San Salvador. The Ecuadorean plane had previously landed in Honduran territory, where it was discovered by a military patrol.

GUATEMALA

OAS RESOLUTION LABELED AMBIGUOUS, CONTRADICTORY

PA260459 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0235 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jun (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Valdez today labeled as "ambiguous, contradictory and as a violation of the nonintervention principle" the resolution adopted Saturday by the OAS consultation conference discussing Nicaragua. Castillo returned this afternoon from Washington, where he participated in the conference as the head of the Guatemalan delegation, and as its official spokesman issued a document several hours later establishing Guatemala's position.

The document states that Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez, with great Central American conviction and a reaffirmation of faith in the lofty values of humanity, clearly and unequivocally established the position of Guatemala, reaffirming one of the fundamental principles of the government's foreign policy, that is, nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states. The document adds that, in view of the Nicaraguan crisis, the foreign minister said our country would support any viable solution to end the loss of life in that country, and with this noble and humanitarian objective in mind, the Guatemalan delegation worked intensely and maintained close contacts with several delegations.

After explaining the results of the voting, the document affirms that the resolution includes the thesis proposed by Guatemala from the beginning--immediately stopping the bloodshed, that the problem should be solved by the Nicaraguan people themselves and respect for the human rights of all Nicaraguans. However, unfortunately, the resolution is ambiguous, contradictory, violates the principle of nonintervention, does not provide any measure to immediately stop the killing in Nicaragua and does not provide solutions to mitigate the suffering of the people. Finally, the document adds that Guatemala will continue to closely observe the events in Nicaragua and hopes that peace will be attained in that country as soon as possible and that the Nicaraguan people themselves can determine their future.

TEXTILE WORKERS SEIZE MEXICAN EMBASSY, HOLD AMBASSADOR

PA261914 Paris AFP in Spanish 1900 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (AFP)--The Mexican Embassy in Guatemala was seized today by 20 persons who allege they are workers of the Panantex textile factory. The ambassador and 20 others are being held hostage, it was learned. Those who seized the embassy arrived at 0945 and asked to talk to Ambassador Gen Rafael Macedo Figueroa. After a talk with the workers, the ambassador asked the Guatemalan guards on duty at the mission to leave. Later, the persons who seized the embassy padlocked the door. The ambassador and nearly 15 persons remain hostages. The alleged Panantex workers are apparently requesting the presence of Benvenuto Serrano, secretary general of the Union of Central Bank Employees, who has not been heard of for over 1 month.

Further on Embassy Occupation

PA270409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 26 Jun (AFP)--The Mexican Embassy here was surrounded this afternoon, telephone communications were cut and police blocked vehicular traffic after the building was occupied by some 20 workers from a textile factory. The embassy, in a residential district, is a 2-story neo-classical building with a garden. It is adapted to office use and lacks the comforts of a dwelling.

The Mexican ambassador and 37 other persons remained in the embassy at nightfall. The workers occupying the building are wearing masks but are acting respectfully, embassy janitor Fernandez Zapata said when he was allowed to open the door to permit the entry of food, clothing and medicine. The medicines could be for the naval attache, Vice Adm Julio Santos Hernandez, who suffers from high blood pressure.

PRESIDENT CLAIMS CONTROL OVER EXTREMISTS

PA261400 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas recently confirmed a report by his spokesmen, the press secretary and deputy secretary, on a subversive conspiracy against Guatemala. The president said, however, that the conspiracy to discredit the Guatemalan administration is financed from abroad, although he stated that the government is in control of extremists. The president said that, although there is some degree of control over extremist groups, it is hard to fight anonymous enemies. President Lucas dismissed the possibility that what is happening in Nicaragua might happen in Guatemala because [words indistinct] there is civic and political awareness of national problems and ways to solve them.

NICARAGUA

CONGRESS REPORTEDLY TO BE CONVENED TO REPLACE SOMOZA

PA261521 Paris AFP in Spanish 1511 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Jun (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza will be relieved of power, it was learned today from sources close to the Nicaraguan Government. The sources indicated that the National Congress has been convened for urgent sessions to replace President Somoza. The report has not yet been officially confirmed, but several deputies were preparing to summon their colleagues to have congress meet with all urgency.

Further Details on Congress Session

PA261617 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Jun 79 (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Nicaraguan Congress, according to the constitution, can accept President Somoza's resignation and name as a replacement one of three presidential designates to complete his term until 1981. The most probable designates would be either Pablo Rener, president of the Senate, or Francisco Urcuyo, president of the Chamber of Deputies. However, some constitutional law experts think that congress could also choose any member of the two houses of congress if others are proposed. A third possible presidential designate is retired Gen Roberto Martinez, 74, but he is not highly regarded because of his advanced age and because he is in the hospital.

President of the Chamber of Deputies Francisco Urcuyo, held urgent consultations today at the Intercontinental Hotel with a small number of deputies who were there. Included was Luis Felipe Hidalgo, spokesman for the government's Nationalist Liberal Party. Urcuyo was trying to obtain the required legal quorum by Thursday or Friday. President Somoza's cousin Deputy Luis Pallais, who has remained in Washington acting for the Somoza government during the present crisis, flew to Managua and joined in the urgent preparations to convene congress. Urcuyo made arrangements so that the legislative body can meet in one of the Intercontinental Hotel halls since it is impossible to hold a solemn session in the National Palace, the seat of the legislative branch, because of the civil war in Nicaragua.

Official Denial of Resignation

PA262133 Paris AFP in Spanish 1919 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[By Osvaldo Tcherkaski]

[Excerpt] Managua, 26 Jun--Anastasio Somoza's succession was brought up here today when the Nicaraguan Congress was called to an emergency session while Max Kelly, the President's personal secretary, said Somoza "at no time" has thought of resigning. Asked about a report that the congress was summoned to discuss Somoza's succession, Kelly said he could neither confirm nor deny the report, although shortly afterward he told reporters that no collegial body is examining presidential succession.

Asked about the reason for the sudden summoning of congress now that it is inactive and most of the congressmen are either dispersed or outside the country, Kelly said: "This is normal because the parliament is now in a period of regular sessions. What I do deny is that the president is going to resign." A climate of unprecedented political activity began today amid a deteriorating military situation and the diplomatic blow that Brazil's decision to sever relations meant for General Somoza's regime. A source near the government told AFP that Luis Pallais, Vice President of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Deputies, had arrived from Washington early this morning with a virtual ultimatum from the U.S. State Department, which demanded that General Somoza's replacement be urgently examined.

Roger Leon Carranza, opposition conservative, meanwhile stated confidentially that Francisco Urcuyo, president of the chamber, pointed out to him that both chambers had been summoned to seek a constitutional solution to the crisis. This solution, he added, "must be based on the replacement of General Somoza as chief of state." Immediately, several legislators went to the Intercontinental Hotel, some 100 meters from the president's half-abandoned bunker, believing the parliamentary meeting to be imminent.

Congressional spokesmen pointed out that in Nicaragua's chaotic situation, it will be impossible to gather both chambers before Thursday. A high-placed parliamentary source asserted that the need to deal with General Somoza's succession was beginning to take shape. The Nicaraguan constitution, added the source, makes allowances for the alternative of the president's temporary withdrawal, and apparently this was the thesis being examined in government circles and in certain circles close to General Somoza.

SOMOZA COMMENTS ON NICARAGUAN SITUATION, PANAMA, BRAZIL

PA270345 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0129 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Text] This is [station director] Adan Castillo. As you know, last night, thanks to great efforts by our technicians, we established contact with the bunker that serves as a refuge for Gen Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua. Today we again established contact with the president of Nicaragua. We are aware of our professional and revolutionary commitments and, based on this, we promised General Somoza that, contrary to his belief that his last interview would not be broadcast in our country, we would broadcast it, and we did broadcast it over this state service. Other radio stations and television channels also broadcast it. As we said, today we again talked to General Somoza and we told him, as we promised last night we would, about the effect his statements had in our country and internationally.

For example, we told General Somoza that the Panamanian people made many phone calls to this station to express their concern over Mr. Somoza's statements to the effect that Dr. Spadafora had allegedly died. We told General Somoza that yesterday we spoke with the general staff of the Sandinist Front and that they told me that, contrary to the statements by General Somoza, Dr Spadafora will arrive in Panama tomorrow, Wednesday, as an adviser of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. General Torrijos also told this station that Dr Spadafora is alive, healthy and fighting.

We told General Somoza that we had communicated with Commander Eden Pastora, who used this station to send the following message to General Somoza: Tell Tachito [nickname of Somoza] that he is too old to be afraid of me. This was Commander Eden Pastora's message to General Somoza. We also told the president of Nicaragua that many persons had criticized us for the courteous and agreeable manner in which we treated him in our interview of yesterday. The callers told us that the respect shown by us was not in line with the lack of respect that General Somoza shows for other people, especially for his opponents. Reflecting the opinions of the Panamanians and the reaction to General Somoza's words, we reminded him that he had said that he had killed many Panamanians. These are serious statements that have hurt Panamanians' sentiments and promotes a spirit of unity among them. We told all this to General Somoza a few minutes ago, and then we asked him for his opinion in this regard.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is your opinion of the thoughts of the Panamanian people?

[Somoza] Of course. With pleasure. Ask me questions and I will answer.

[Question] General Somoza, the [forthcoming] meeting of the Nicaraguan Congress has been reported in Panama. According to international reports, it is possible that an eventual withdrawal from power by you will be contemplated. What could you tell us about this?

[Answer] No. What is happening is that congress will meet to discuss some pending bills that we don't want to give you details of. This is a sign of normalization in the Nicaraguan situation.

[Question] With regard to the situation in Managua, Mr President, how do you see it today?

[Answer] Today we gained more ground, and we are cornering the people who control some neighborhoods.

[Question] With regard to the arrival of the provisional government in Panama tomorrow, what is your opinion, Mr Somoza?

[Answer] I believe Panama is making a very serious error. Something similar to what they are doing here will happen to Panama someday. You think everything is on your side, but in politics everything turns around and the day will come when you will be stomped on.

[Question] General, other countries, such as Brazil, through its Foreign Ministry, are making very strong statements against your government. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] Of course, Brazil told me some time ago that the Brazilian left is using the name "Somoza" as a political banner and that it was facing difficulties as a result of this. So Brazil has broken relations with us because it is trying to pacify the left in Brazil. I regret what Brazil has done. They will pay dearly for it.

[Question] One final question. In line with the professional-style pact that you and the state radio service have reached, Mr President, do you think an agreement could be reached in the near future to normalize the situation in your country?

[Answer] To normalize the situation in what sense?

[Question] In stopping the civil war going on in Nicaragua, Mr President.

[Answer] Of course, because I am a man who is open to dialog. What is happening is that the American countries that voted against us did not leave a door open to dialog. They only allowed for bilateral dialogs. I believe a terrible atrocity is being committed against Nicaragua in this hemisphere.

[Question] Mr. President, we again thank you for these statements to the Panamanian people through the state radio service.

[Answer] Thank you for calling. I want to tell the Panamanians that I have always been on their side with regard to their aspiration to obtain the Panama Canal, and that Torrijos is a traitor.

[Question] So long, Mr. President.

[Answer] Thank you very much.

[Question] We will be in touch again, thank you. [end recording]

Statement to Nation

PA270433 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0306 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[Statement to the nation by President Anastasio Somoza--recorded; place and date not given]

[Text] Fellow citizens: The Nicaraguan people know my government wants a peaceful solution to our political differences. For this reason [words indistinct] that Costa Rica would invoke the Rio Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance in September 1978 under the excuse of an air incursion carried out during the invasion of our territory. That month, in an effort to topple my government, Venezuela asked for a consultation meeting to discuss the political situation in Central America and sought condemnation of Nicaragua, but it failed in its efforts.

Following a new invasion from Costa Rica this month, June, in the Rivas area, we requested an investigation commission to establish responsibility, but Nicaragua was refused an inter-American tool whose purpose is to maintain peace among the nations and to stop communist inflitration in the continent. At that time the civilian observers [words indistinct] the Rio Treaty [words indistinct] by the Costa Rican authorities to observe the armed aggression to which we have referred.

Using a consultation meeting proposed by Venezuela, the United States reopened it and proposed a resolution that would facilitate [words indistinct] which was not approved as a result of opposition by countries where there is great communist influence, such as Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Jamaica, Grenada and Bolivia--countries which as a bloc opposed the resolution proposed by the United States. The consultation body then reached an agreement based on the proposals of the United States and the Andean group. This proposal was approved by the minimum number of votes--17. This resolution is a clear attempt to violate the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people because it favors overthrowing the liberal government over which I preside and which was elected by the Nicaraguan people by direct vote.

The most serious aspect of this is that most of the weapons have been supplied by the communist governments of Cuba via Costa Rica and Panama, without the OAS devoting the attention that is necessary to maintain peace in America and to prevent communist infiltration in the continent. The Nicaraguan people must be aware of the fact that the resolution adopted by the OAS is not obligatory for the member countries, since it only urges the government to seek, bilaterally, a peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan problem, while respecting the principle of nonintervention. However, as president of the Nicaraguans and as a man who is open to dialog--the method that serves to solve differences peacefully--I want to tell all Nicaraguans and the world that my government is prepared to listen to proposals from governments that are members of the OAS and that are truly interested in a peaceful solution to the present crisis through democratic, just and permanent formulas. I again want to state my highest recognition and my praise to the men and women of the National Guard now struggling to bring peace and calm back to the republic. Thank you very much.

Affirmation of 'Control'

PA260335 Paris AFP in Spanish 0253 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 25 Jun (AFP)--President Anastasio Somoza reasserted tonight that he controls the situation in Nicaragua and that he will not give up power. He was interviewed by telephone by the local Venevision television station.

I am here, firm as a rock, because if I flee, Nicaragua will fall into the hands of Marxisim-Leninism, Somoza said, and added that he intends to remain in Nicaragua as president, as an overthrown president or as a simple citizen. He said the Brazilian break with his regime is due to misinformation in that South American country, which is playing politics, and explained that Brasilia is doing this to ease the problems it has with the left.

Something similar, according to the general, happened with the American countries that passed a resolution against him. In the OAS they turned that continental forum into a purely political organization. Treaties are not worth anything any more. However, for the present he discarded the possibility that his country would pull out of the OAS. Finally the president reasserted his conviction that if Sandino-communism defeats Nicaragua, it will take over all Central America. This would mean that 22 million people would influence a poverty-ridden Mexico [as received] because it has not yet developed its petroleum wealth. In this manner they will drive a wedge into the border of the United States.

GOVERNMENT DEPLORES BRAZIL'S BREAK IN RELATIONS

PA262150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2009 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today expressed regret over Brazil's decision to suspend diplomatic relations with Gen Anastasio Somoza's government. Harry Boddan, Nicaraguan vice minister of foreign relations, told ACAN-EFE that Alfonso Ortega Urbina, Nicaraguan ambassador in Rio de Janeiro, received a note from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry informing him of the suspension of diplomatic, though not consular, relations. Boddan added that Nicaragua regrets that Brazilian Government's position because of the traditional friendship that has existed between the two countries. Brazil, Boddan said, has apparently been pressured by the United States to take this position, and logically this pressure is designed to undermine Nicaragua's interests. Finally, Boddan said the Brazilian Government should not have taken that position, since it has traditionally had serious problems with international communism and is presently facing subversion in the country.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT JUNTA DISCUSSES FUTURE POLICIES

PA260438 Panama City Circuito RPC Telvision in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Jun 79 PA

[Exclusive interview with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, members of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, in San Jose, Costa Rica--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dona Violeta, what would be the limits of freedom of the press in Nicaragua once this new government, which you represent, is installed?

[Answer] I believe there will be complete freedom of the press throughout Nicaragua, because for many years we have had the black code. Radio stations will be put on the same footing as they are everywhere else. This is something we have needed. We will attempt to revive the newspapers that Anastasio Somoza completely excluded in order to have a free press.

[Question] Mrs Chamorro, what would be the exact status of the Nicaraguan people as regards the establishment of a human rights policy?

[Answer] That is something we greatly need at this time, because Anastasio Somoza is destroying the people, and that is one of things we need--human rights--so the entire world can see how this country is being destroyed--both the Carter administration and the rest of the world. This is needed so we can get help.

[Question] Sergio Ramirez, this matter of the establishment of a definite policy on human rights--in what context, in what framework, would this new policy be established in view of the fact that there are different concepts of human rights?

[Answer] Well, the Somoza dictatorship has trampled on all human rights in Nicaragua. Generally in thinking of human rights, most people think of respect for the life and the physical well-being of the individual. [One thinks of] torture, assassinations or illegal arrests, but to us respect for human rights in Nicaragua will have to be complete, because human rights not only involve personal safety, but also the right to work, to health, education, culture and to be informed within a free society. All these rights, of course, will be the cornerstone of this Government of National Reconstruction. If the Nicaraguan people are shedding so much blood, it is precisely in order to have the Somozist regime restore these rights which have been curtailed for half a century, and we will restore all these rights to the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] As regards the future democratization of the Nicaraguan people, or rather of the next government of Nicaragua, what can you tell us about your discussions concerning elections in Nicaragua? Will they be held and how soon?

[Answer--Mrs Chamorro] I believe that, as regards elections in Nicaragua, one must not lose hope. We will have to hold elections as soon as possible, but it will not be overnight because we must reconstruct a country from scratch. It will be necessary to teach the Nicaraguan people, who have never had free elections, to read and write. In other words, it will be necessary to conduct a literacy campaign, to see how we can issue identification cards. We have none of these things in our country. In other words, we hope to do this as soon as possible, but I repeat, I do not believe that it will be overnight. It will take some time.

[Question] You have not decided more or less how much time it would take?

[Answer] No, but considering that we must begin to educate the Nicaraguan people and to raise their consciousness, in view of what will be left after Somoze leaves, I believe it will take a little time, but one must not lose hope because all Nicaraguans want to be free and to have a democracy in Nicaragua and to have free elections.

[Question] There is a question I consider very important. I ask it for any of you to answer. International opinion, or the persons with whom I have spoken, feels that once the Somoza dictatorship has fallen and a new government has been established, there will be another bloodbath that would reflect the hatred and anger of the new forces' power in Nicaragua. What can you tell me about this, or what are your plans?

[Answer--unidentified junta member] Well, first of all I wish to say that the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has clearly said in its pronouncements that it will fight fiercely and will be generous in victory. I believe this has been demonstrated on various occasions involving prisioners of war, who have been turned over to the authorities of other countries. An officer captured in El Naranjo was properly treated and is now out of Nicaragua. All prisoners have been treated in conformity with international conventions. This is, therefore, a guarantee. In addition, there is an awareness in Nicaragua, among all Nicaraguans--since all the people are fighting against Somoza--that we need to create a Nicaragua without vengefulness. It is not being vengeful, of course, to say that people who have committed atrocities against the people will have to be brought to trial. Such persons will have all rights under the law.

[Question] Nevertheless, there have been executions of persons who have been captured by the guerrillas. Does this represent a minority of cases, or does it really represent the trend that will be followed by the military factions within the new government?

[Answer--unidentified junta member] Definitely not. You know that in a struggle such as the one being waged in Nicaragua, when the people are subject to indiscriminate attacks from the air and to mortar fire, when there have been cases of atrocious murders, particularly involving youths, when entire families have been exterminated by the fury of Somoza manifested throughout the National Guard, it is very difficult, despite the moral authority the FSLN exercises over the people, for it to completely control the hatred generated among the people by these genocidal actions. The political policy of the FSLN is to safeguard the physical safety of the prisoners and to treat them in a humanitarian manner, but it is also impossible to prevent, 100 percent of the time, occasions when groups of people take justice into their own hands.

[Question] What is your opinion of the position taken by the Panamanian Government in the course of these recent events as regards the situation in Nicaragua?

[Answer--Mrs Chamorro] I believe it is a source of pride to us that the people of Panama, the Republic of Panama, should have set an example for Latin America by giving us support and by totally isolating Anastasio Somoza. This is a marvelous thing, and we hope all the fraternal countries will do the same.

[Question] What can you tell us about the offer to have Panama City be the seat of the new government?

[Answer--unidentified junta member] Actually, we have no knowledge of an offer to have Panama City be the seat of the Government of National Reconstruction. We are seeking to establish conditions that will permit the Government of National Reconstruction to have its seat in one of the liberated Nicaraguan cities. We hope this will happen in the next few days. We have received an official invitation from President Royo to visit Panama on Wednesday. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is very pleased to accept this invitation and the visit will be made on the indicated day.

Work on Transitional Program

PA261922 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1813 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jun (LATIN)--An official spokesman for the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction said today that the members of the group, which is planning to take over government from Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, "are working intensely with several terms" to draft the government program. The source said that labor, economic and housing policies are being drawn up so that "power is taken with a definite plan and unwise improvisations are avoided." The source said that many Nicaraguan professionals who had left Nicaragua because of its internal political situation "are gathering around the junta to plan all the activities that must be carried out to rebuild Nicaragua."

The source said that the work of the five junta members "is very technical, but everything is coming out as planned." The group reached this decision in connection with the agreement adopted by the 17th consultative meeting of the OAS which demanded Somoza's unconditional resignation. The spokesman said that up until yesterday only Panama had recognized the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction but added that "on Sunday diplomats of several Latin American nations met with the members of their junta to express their support and good wishes."

RADIO REPORTS COVER CONTINUED FIGHTING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

[Editorial Report WA/PA] Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1200 GMT on 26 June broadcasts a "war bulletin issued by the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Western Front staff" reporting on fighting in the town of Villanueva in Chinandega Department where "the garrison surrendered after it sustained nine deaths." The bulletin indicates that "nine guardsmen deserted and 14 surrendered" and these were "subsequently turned over to the Honduran Red Cross". It adds that Sandinist forces continue to hold the "border post of Guasaule" and that representing the "junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua," a customs office has been established there. Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1640 GMT on 26 June reports on a Nicaraguan Government broadcast claiming that "government troops have occupied Bello Horizonte District, one of the largest in northeast Managua" which Sandinist forces had been holding for 17 days. The report confirms heavy bombing in the northeastern sections of the city of Managua and adds that a helicopter is "flying very high in fear of rebel artillery," but it is "releasing high-explosive bombs."

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT on 26 June reports that "a large column of Sandinist guerrillas is advancing on Managua and is near Sebaco, 27 km from Matagalpa and 102 km from Managua." At the same time Radio Reloj broadcasts a bulletin issued by the FSLN Foreign Press and Propaganda Commission, indicating that "in Managua, the north highway from Plasticos Modernos to Las Mercedes Airport is controlled by [Sandinist] forces." The bulletin claims control of "a large number of districts" in Managua. The report indicates that there was a brief confrontation between FSLN guerrillas and national guardsmen in Masaya where "the National Guard sustained 12 dead." Another bulletin from the FSLN Foreign Press and Propaganda Commission is broadcast by San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0013 GMT on 27 June. It describes fighting throughout the country between FSLN guerrillas and National Guard forces. The bulletin claims Sandinist forces ambushed a National Guard "barge with military reinforcements" in Chinandega Department on the El Realejo River, which was on its way to El Viejo. Another barge was also captured on the Cocibolca River in Rivas Department, according to the bulletin, which adds that in Carazo Department, the "La Roya Chemical Supply Center was destroyed by fire" and "heavy fighting is underway on the coffee plantations." The FSLN bulletin announces the capture of the following towns: "In Rivas Department, Penas Blancas, Sapoa, Cardenas and other small towns; in Carazo Department, Diriamba; in Masaya Department, Masaya; in Managua, the neighborhoods of Msgr Lezcano, Luis Somoza, Don Bosco, Nicarao, 14 de Septiembre, El Dorado, San Cristobal, Maria Auxiliadora, Tucuali, Meneses, La Fuente, Rene Schick, Primero de Mayo, Las Americas 1, 2 and 3, Salvadorita, El Eden, La Luz, Maximo Jerez, Reyere, La Prisa, Santa Ana, Altagracia, Bello Horizonte, San Luis, Colonia Centroamerica and Arbolito; in Leon Department, Leon; in Chinandega Department, the towns of Chichigalpa, El Ingenio, San Antonio, Villa Nueva, Somotillo and Guasaule; in Esteli Department, Esteli, Condega and La Trinidad; in Matagalpa Department, Matagalpa; and in Boaco Department, San Lorenzo and Teustepe." Fighting is also reported in several other cities in and around the capital and throughout all sixteen departments.

FSLN REPORTEDLY HAS THREE RADIO STATIONS IN OPERATION

PA261849 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinists now have three clandestine radio stations in operation. They are Radio Sandino, the first to go out on the air, and now Radio Masaya in the city of Masaya and Radio (?Musun) in the city of Matagalpa. Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Government's radio and television office, headed by Col Alberto Luna Solorzano, today called radio and television station directors to an urgent meeting but did not reveal for what purpose.

'Radio Insurreccion' Begins Operating

PA261439 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Sandinist committees in Matagalpa are operating a broadcasting station, named "Radio Insurreccion," which Radio Sandino welcomes with revolutionary enthusiasm. Radio Insurreccion can be heard on 7100 KHZ in the 40-meter band and [words indistinct]. This Sandinist station can be heard at 1700 every day.

Radio Masaya To Begin Operating

PA261440 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] In Masaya, free territory of Nicaragua, Radio Masaya will go on the air when it is ready to do so, the same as in Matagalpa, where Radio Insurreccion is (?operating).

FSLN WARNS RADIO STATIONS ON OPERATING WITHOUT PERMISSION

PA261506 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Attention radio broadcasters of Nicaragua, pay attention to the following ordinance: We remind you that militant radio stations should not be operating unless the General Staff of the Insurrection of the Internal Front [Estado Mayor General de la Insurreccion del Frente Interno] orders you to do so. A station on the air at this time signifies that it is in the service of the Somozist dictatorship. We also report that the tyrant's radio stations, Estacion X and Radiodifusora Nacional, have been declared military objectives by our Sandinist forces and can be attacked at any time. We warn the workers of the two stations who want to save their lives not to go near the stations since--we repeat--they can be attacked at any time.

[Issued] Somewhere in Nicaragua on 25 June 1979.

[Signed] Sandinist National Liberation Front.

GUARD OFFICERS DESERT, SEEK REFUGE IN EMBASSIES

PA261919 Paris AFP in Spanish 1909 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 26 Jun (AFP)--Diplomatic sources disclosed here today that 46 National Guard officers deserted yesterday. The officers sought refuge in the Colombian and Ecuadorean embassies in Managua, the sources said. It was also announced that Lt Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, General Somoza's son, is commanding the troops which are defending the bunker in Managua and not on the southern front as some sources said yesterday.

PRENSA LATINA RAPS U.S. MANEUVERS AT OAS MEETING

FL261649 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1532 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[PRENSA LATINA Special Service]

[Text] The victorious struggle being waged by the Nicaraguan people against the almost 50-year Somoza dynasty confronts the Latin American nations with a new threat from the arrogant Yankee imperialist policy. The most important governments of Latin America have collectively rejected the North American attempt to obtain the OAS approval to save Somozism through military re-intervention. The 17th OAS foreign ministers consultation meeting was one more defeat for U.S. arrogant manifestations, which at the end [of the meeting] and so as not to become isolated, had to vote in favor of something it opposed. Washington should learn from history and accept the times in which we live, which is not the same time as when the Yankee Marines intervened in Nicaragua to impose the dynasty which is now just about to die.

PRENSA LATINA states that from the start of its emergence as a nation the United States has applied the policy of intervention and dispossession, first against its own indigenous population and then against Mexico. Many peoples have suffered from this practice committed by the Yankee freebooters. In the case of Cuba its victory over the Spanish colonialist was seized from it, and they were forced from the start of this century to live under an occupation regime. Similar interventionist acts were repeated against Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In this latter country was the classic case of the Yankee Marines landing, undertaken under the OAS cloak.

At the recent OAS consultation meeting Dominican Foreign Minister Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez stated that his country had suffered intervention in 1965 and that therefore he did not wish it on any other American nation. The main expression of arrogant Yankee policy was the dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki when victory over fascism had been assured with the combative attack launched by the USSR. A similar path was followed in the threat of nuclear war and the creation of military blocs and agreements, such as the Rio Treaty, directed at providing for Yankee intervention on any place in the planet. Over the last 20 years this policy has been used against Cuba, but our people's will and international solidarity put out the North American plans. History teaches that in the end this policy has always been defeated, but Washington insists in obsolete methods in dealing with these nations despite these lessons from history.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ADDRESSES CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

FL261722 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has said in Moscow that the establishment of the CEMA 30 years ago has been showing that as an economic and social system, socialism represents a total change in international relations. The members of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers spoke to the 33d CEMA meeting which began today in Moscow. Rodriguez said that first with Cuba joining in 1972 and then with Vietnam recently joining, CEMA has shown that the distance of thousands of kilometers are not obstacles in crystalyzing the CEMA's principles. This is the same way in which from the start of CEMA it has been possible for countries with very different levels of development to join it.

The Cuban leader stated that in commemorating the 30th anniversary, the CEMA can proudly show how they have complied with the principle of cooperation in promoting the progressive increase in levels of development of country members. He added that Mongolia, Cuba and Vietnam are not just economies which have remained backward but rather examples of backwardness imposed over long centuries of colonial and neocolonial domination. He stated that the 3 countries mentioned are already benefiting from the preferential cooperation system based on the CEMA principles, developed in a complex plan and confirmed at the 30th meeting held in Berlin 3 years ago. He said that the results of the fifth UNCTAD meeting could not have been more disappointing for the developing countries. He added that Cuba can testify to the contrast between the attitudes of the main developed capitalist countries and the treatment received by the developing countries from the socialist country community, which is gathered in the CEMA. He said that the price paid by the capitalist markets for sugar are today in terms of equivalency to products imported, less than 50 percent of what was being paid 20 years ago, and he added that as the main supplier of sugar for the CEMA countires, Cuba gets highly satisfactory prices for its sugar production in that market which reflects and in the case of the USSR exceed, the conditions of a just exchange.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez delivered a message of greeting to those present from Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and the Cuban Government to the CEMA on its 30th anniversary.

NONALINED COORDINATING BUREAU SUPPORTS NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

FL261141 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries movement Coordinating Bureau supports the decision taken by Latin America and the Caribbean to oppose military action against Nicaragua proposed by the United States. The Coordinating Bureau statement says textually: The Coordinating Bureau has studied the recent happenings in Nicaragua, especially the attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of that country to undermine the heroic struggle being waged by the Nicaraguan people for their basic human and political rights. It is a struggle which has united all sectors of the population in that country in opposition to the tyrannical regime of Somoza, as is seen in the broad opposition front based on the Sandinista National Liberation Front and other national and democratic forces.

And it [the statement] adds: The Coordinating Bureau noted with satisfaction the joint action taken by the Andean [Pact] countries and other Latin American and Caribbean countries in firmly opposing any type of foreign intervention in Nicaragua, especially the military action proposed by the U.S. Government. Later on the declaration states: The bureau recalled the final communique adopted at its ministerial meeting held in Colombo and particularly its support of the principles of nonintervention. It repeated its call to the entire international community, especially the member countries of the [nonalined] movement, to take concrete measures which will lead to the immediate and definitive elimination of the Somoza regime and effectively contribute to the cause of the Nicaraguan people by allowing them to freely decide their future without any form of foreign intervention and to enjoy liberty and stability.

OCLAE SEND SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO ANC

FL261738 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The permanent Secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] has sent a letter expressing support for the African National Congress [ANC], the Pan-African Student Union and the International Student Union on the occasion of commemorating the international day in solidarity with southern Africa. The document reiterates that the studnet movement of Latin American and the Caribbean express their solidarity with the just struggle being waged by the people and student body of southern Africa against imperialism, racism, and apartheid.

PCC MEMBERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING IN ANGOLA

FL262226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Communist Party members who are serving in Angola have held their fifth annual review meeting in which they asserted their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle and condemned North American plans to intervene in Nicaragua. The work done last year and the cooperation of Cuban internationalist workers were examined at the Cuban party members meeting in Angola. Jaime Crombet, member of the party Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to Angola, made the closing remarks at the meeting and reaffirmed the willingness of Cuban workers to contribute untiringly to the consolidation of the Angolan revolution and its defense. (Bernardo de Sousa), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Secretariat, hailed the meeting which he said was an effective proof of the strong ties of friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

FERNANDEZ RECEIVES USSR, GDR AMBASSADORS

FL261536 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy I. Vorotnikov has paid a courtesy visit to Jose R. Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of camaraderie, topics dealing with cooperation in the spheres of education, science and sports between the two countries as well as the 1980 Olympic games and Cuba's participation in that event were discussed. Likewise, Jose P. Fernandez met with GDR Ambassador to Cuba Heinz Langer, who is ending his diplomatic functions in our country. During the meeting the two sides discussed different aspects of cooperation between Cuba and the GDR and Heinz Langer's successful mission in Cuba.

CASTRO MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN EDUCATION MINISTER

FL261114 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Our commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Lt Col Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian education minister, who is visiting Cuba at the head of a delegation. The talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, dealt with bilateral relations between our two countries and the further development of these relations. The meeting was attended by the rest of the members of the Ethiopian Education Ministry delegation and attending for the Cuban side was Raul Curbelo, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the PCC in Camaguey Province.

MPSP APPEALS FOR SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

FL262316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples has made an appeal for solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle. The document states that the U.S. Government has maneuvered to use the Organization of American States to prevent the popular victory which the heroic Nicaraguan people, with their generous sacrifice, are gaining over the bloody Somoza dictatorship.

BARBADOS

POLITICAL SOLUTION IN DOMINICA WELCOMED

FI261495 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Barbados last night welcomed the solution of Dominica's three-week old political crisis within the framework of the island's constitution. Barbados' minister of external affairs, Mr. Henry Forde, said he welcomed the news from Roseau that a new prime minister, ex-Agriculture Minister Mr. Oliver Seraphine, 36, had been sworn in, along with a new acting president, lawyer Jenner Armour. "I hope that the new government can now settle down and get on with running the country," Mr. Forde said.

In Roseau last night Prime Minister Seraphine named his new cabinet, but withheld announcement of their portfolios. This announcement is expected today. In addition tc himself he will also have in the cabinet Mr Mike Douglas, an ex-communications minister sacked by John in January last year; Mr. Brian Alleyne, an attorney, Ferdinand Parillon a former home affairs minister also sacked last year; Mr. Athie Martin, general secretary of the Dominica Farmers' Union; Mr. Charles Maynard, a consultant and representative of the Dominica Christian Council; and Mr. Luke Corriette, a former minister of internal affairs sports and tourism, who had resigned from John's cabinet.

Last night's announcement came at the end of a lengthy meeting of the Executive Committee for the National Salvation of Dominica, a broadbased group formed to spearhead the setting up of the interim government. In an interview with CANA Miss Eugenia Charles, who was leader of the opposition when John held power said that John cannot now become leader of the opposition, now that his government had lost power under the new arrangement.

Last Wednesday in an address to the nation, John hinted that he would only accept the new coalition government's plan if he was made leader of the opposition; but noted that the opposition was trying to get him out of the house all together. But Miss Charles noted that under the present Dominica constitution no elected member of government who either crosses the floor or losses power without a general election being held, can then become opposition leader. She said: "Patrick John knows that the constitution allows for that, and there is also provision that if there is no leader of the opposition, then the functions of that seat will be withheld and the president will act in his delivery judgement to that post." [as published]

PRC EMBASSY HOSTS RECEPTION FOR NEW AMBASSADOR

FI261410 Bridgtown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The People's Republic of China held a reception on Wednesday night for that country's first ambassador to Barbados, Mr. Wang Tao. He assumed duties here last month, two years after the two countries established diplomatic relations. The reception was held at the People's Republic of China's Embassy at Golf Club Road, Rockley, Christ Church. Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward and Lady Ward attended the reception along with a number of top government officials.

Heading the list of government officials was Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams who was accompanied by his wife, Genevieve; Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Henry Forde and his wife, Pat; and Minister of Education, Mr. Louis Tull. Members of the diplomatic corps also attended including Britain's ambassador to Barbados, Mr. Stanley Arthur. Top officials in other areas of government and prominent citizens were also present at the welcoming function.

JAMAICA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NIGER

FI261354 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Jamaican Government and the Government of Niger have agreed to establish diplomatic relations. The decision which was taken yesterday follows consultations between representatives of both governments. A release of the API [Agency for Public Information] said both governments confirmed their adherence to the principles of mutual respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other's country. The release said the Jamaican Government and the government of Niger have agreed to mutually provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and performance of its embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and friendly consultations in accordance with international practice.

PATTERSON TO RETURN FROM NEW YORK TODAY

FI261224 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs P.J. Patterson is expected to return to the island today from New York where he has gone to address a meeting of the Governing Council of the UN Development Program--UNDP. Mr Patterson's address was aimed at securing more aid for flood-stricken western Jamaica. In Coining the flooding was in fact the worst in the island for 100 years. Minister Patterson told the UNDP Council that the island needed a massive injection of foreign capital to aid its recovery from the devastating flood. He emphasized that foreign exchange was critically needed to purchase food supplies to avoid starvation or malnutrition. The minister noted that the (word indistinct) of 40,000 tons of sugar alone cost the island 10 million dollars in foreign exchange. Minister Patterson told the UNDP that while relief operations were necessary there was also a massive job of rehabilitation and reconstruction which had to be effected speedily and efficiently.

Cuban Doctors, Supplies Arrive

FI261226 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A team of Cuban doctors and a batch of medical supplies are to arrive in Jamaica tomorrow as part of Cuban efforts to aid the victims of the recent floods in western Jamaica. Yesterday the Cuban Government sent relief supplies valued at 65,000 dollars to assist the flood victims. The goods which were carried on a (?Cuban) ship now docked in Kingston Harbor, include 3,000 pairs of water boots, nearly 6,000 blankets and over 100 tons of refined sugar. Unloading is expected to begin shortly. The shipment is to be followed by a check for U.S. $25,000.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

ARMS BEING SMUGGLED TO TOPPLE REGIME

PA262006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1917 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Basseterre, St. Kitts 26 Jun (AFP)--Official sources said here today that arms and ammunition are being smuggled into this island to topple Prime Minister Lee Moore's government. The sources did not disclose where the weapons came from, but one official said that they must come from Cuba or from individuals linked to Fidel Castro's government. Fitzroy Bryant, attorney general of this state comprising the islands of St. Kitts-Nevis, declared that what happened in Grenada will not be allowed to happen here, meaning the toppling of Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy's administration by the Castroite United Front for the Welfare, Education and Liberation of Grenada.

COLOMBIA

GOVERNMENT ARRANGES OIL PURCHASES FROM THREE COUNTRIES

PA270004 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 22 Jun 79 pp 1, 10A PA

[Excerpt] Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo disclosed yesterday that the government has reached an agreement with four companies from Peru, Italy and Romania to supply 14,400 barrels of oil a day. The minister said Colombian authorities took this action because Colombia's contract with the Brazilian firm PETROBRAS expires this month. The new contracts are based on a price of $1.11 per barrel, which the minister said was quite acceptable, in view of the fact that other offers of crude had been made at $1.20 per barrel. [figures as published]

The minister said that the government, through the mines industry, will hold a series of talks in July with Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, who has announced that he will visit Bogota in the next few days. Colombia hopes to finalize the purchase of crude from that country in implementation of an agreement reached recently at the meeting of presidents in Cartagena. There is the possibility of purchasing oil from Iran and China at reasonable prices, while agreement will probably be reached soon with Mexico to exchange crude for coal.

Minister Vasquez Restrepo confirmed that a new oil pipeline has just been placed in operation between Puerto Salgar and Bogota. Beginning in August, it will be capable of handling 70,000 barrels of oil a day. The pipeline is 70 km long, has 12 1000-hr pumping stations and cost 1 billion pesos. Since the old pipeline has a capacity of 35,000 barrels a day, it will henceforth be possible to transport 105,000 barrels of oil a day to Bogota.

PANAMA

SPADAFORA TO ACCOMPANY NICARAGUAN JUNTA MEMBERS

PA260451 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] According to a very reliable source, a contrary to the statements made some weeks ago by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza, Dr Hugo Spadafora is alive. Commander Eden Pastora has just authorized him to come to Panama as aide-de-camp to the junta of Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. Hugo Spadafora will arrive at Paitilla Airport Wednesday afternoon at 1500 on an official visit in response to an invitation extended by the Panamanian Government.

VENEZUELA

SANDINIST LEADER CARDENAL TO VISIT ON 27 JUNE

PA261723 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan priest and poet Ernesto Cardenal will arrive in Venezuela tomorrow. The plane that will bring him from Costa Rica will land at Maiquetia at 2000. He will spend 2 days in Caracas. The Sandinist National Liberation Front leader will talk to repr sentatives of various groups. He will return to Costa Rica on Saturday to pursue the struggle against the Somoza tyranny.